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XXXIV. *On the British Species of the Genus Gelechia of Zeller.* By J. W. Douglas, Esq.

[Read December 4th, 1848.]

For many years the *Micro-lepidoptera* of Britain have been greatly neglected, and a great confusion of names has arisen. Since the publication of the works of Haworth and Stephens there has been no systematic attempt to identify either our named or unnamed species with those known on the continent, notwithstanding that, in the *Isis* of 1839, Zeller has described and enumerated a great number. I have been requested to bear a part in helping to elucidate "this Babel called *Micro-lepidopterology*," as M. Guénée says; and if occasionally I should wander from the right path in the mazes of synonymy, it will be more from the difficulty of seeing my way, than from want of endeavour to find it.

The genus *Gelechia* of Zeller is about equivalent to *Lita* of Treitschke, and includes the greater part of the genus *Anacampsis* of Curtis, and the whole or portions of the genera *Recurvaria*, *Che-*

laria, *Cleodora*, *Acompsia*, *Enicostoma*, *Telea*, *Glyphipteryx*, *Panclia*, *Harpagus*, &c. of British authors. It is a large genus, bringing together many allied species, which in our catalogues are mixed with others not nearly related, and placed in several genera; it is on this account, and because the clearing up of the synonymy of species, rather than the examination of genera, is the object now before me, that I have adopted it. I admit that it is capable of subdivision; but, when our species are clearly made out, it will be time enough to consider genera more particularly.

I propose to take the species without reference to the sections into which Zeller has divided the genus, because, while I can at once proceed with some about which no doubts exist, I cannot be so sure about others without comparison with foreign specimens, and it may be some considerable time ere an opportunity of making that arrives. At the end, I will give a synopsis of the species, arranged according to their affinities.

GELECHIA, Zeller.

“Head smooth; palpi at least as long as the thorax, recurved, compressed, with a long thin and pointed terminal joint; tongue moderately long. Attitude of the wings as in *Depressaria*; anterior longish, posterior trapezoidal, with long or moderately long cilia.”

A The last joint of the palpi fine, thin and pointed.

a The posterior wings broader than the anterior wings, or at least as broad.

α The last joint of the palpi longer than the penultimate.
—*Nothris*, Hüb.

β The last joint of the palpi shorter than the penultimate.
—*Gelechia*, Hüb.

b The posterior wings narrower than the anterior.—*Brachmia*, Hüb.

B The last joint of the palpi with a beard on the back, as it were compressed and widened.

α The posterior wings broader than the anterior.—*Che-laria*, Haw.

β The posterior wings narrower than the anterior.—*Metz-neria*, Zckn.

Sp. 1. *Populella*.

G. Populella, Z.

Ti. Populella, L.

Lita. Populella, F. v. R. pl. 76 and 77, f. 1.

Anac. Populella, St. (Cat.)

Re. Populi, Haw.

An. laticinctella, St. (Ill.), Wood, 1188.

Ti. Blattariella, H. 148.

Re. Juniperi, Haw.

An. Juniperella, St., Wood, 1187 (non L.)

An. hortuella, St. (non Wood.)

Tinea Juniperella of Linné is erroneously given as British. Haworth quotes it, and says it is found on poplars; but F. v. R. has reared it from junipers, and figures its preparatory states. Zeller places it in his genus *Ypsolophus* near to *fasciellus*, H. (*Macrocchila fasciella*, St., Wood, 1245.)

Sp. 2. *Lobella*.

G. lobella, Z.

Ti. lobella, W. V., H. 238, Tr.

Py. Thunbergana, Fab.

En. Thunbergana, St., Wood, 1250.

Re. Thunbergii, Haw.

Sp. 3. *Cinerella*.

G. cinerella, Z.

Ti. cinerella, L., Tr., H. 173.

Re. cinerea, Haw.

Acompsia cinerella, St., Wood, 1242.

Sp. 4. *Malvella*.

G. Malvella, Z., F. v. R. pl. 1, f. 46.

Ti. Malvella, H. 281.

T. Listerella, L.?

An. Listerella, St. (Ill.)

Re. lutarea, Haw. p. 549, No. 10.

Of this species, Hübner's figure is not good, as stated by Zeller, but it is well figured by F. v. R., and said by him to feed on *Althæa rosea* (Hollyhock.) It may be the *Listerella* of Linné, but his description is not sufficiently definite to determine.

Sp. 5. *Gallinella*.*G. gallinella*, Z.*Lita. gallinella*, Tischer, Tr., Dup. 296, f. 9.*Re. Betulea*, Haw. (non *T. Betulinella*, H.)*An. Betulea*, St., Wood, 1192.*An. lanccolella*, St., Wood, 1210.Sp. 6. *Leucatella*.*G. leucatella*, Z.*Ti. leucatella*, L., H. 146.*Erm. leucatea*, Haw.*Telea leucatella*, St., Wood, 1290.*Lita. albo-cingulella*, Dup. 298, fig. 13.Sp. 7. *Triparella*.*G. triparella*, Mtzn., Z., Dup.*Re. dodecca*, Haw.*An. dodeccella*, St., Wood, 1200 (non L.)*Ti. paripunctella*, Thunb.?Sp. 8. *Dodeccella*.*G. dodeccella*, Z. (Isis, 1839, p. 335.)*Ti. dodeccella*, L.*G. favillaticella*, Z. (Isis, 1839, p. 201.)*An. aspera*, Wood, 1202.*An. annulicornis*, St., Wood, 1199.*An. Pinctella*, Bentley (MS.)

The *larva*, according to Madame Lienig, feeds till the middle of May in the small, not full-grown, shoots, of the *Pinus Abies*. (Isis, 1846.)

Sp. 9. *Mouffettella*.*G. Mouffettella*, Z. (Isis, 1846.)*Ti. Mouffettella*, L.? H. 245.*An. Mouffettella*, St., Wood, 1201.*G. pedisequella*, Z. (Isis, 1839) non H. 95.

The *larva*, according to Madame Lienig, feeds during May, on honeysuckle, where it inhabits a tubular closely-fitting web between united leaves. The insect lies nearly four weeks in

pupa, and appears from the middle of June to far in July.
(Isis, 1846.)

Sp. 10. *Terrella*.

G. terrella, Z.

Ti. terrella, W. V., H. 170.

L. terrella, F. v. R. pl. 80, f. 1 and pl. 96.

Ti. pauperella, H. (Cat.)

Re. subcinerea, Haw.?

Re. Listeri, Haw.

An. lutarea, St., Wood, 1197.

An. subcinerea, St., Wood, 1196.

An. cinerella, St., Wood, 1195.

Sp. 11. *Aleella*.

G. aleella, Z.

Ti. aleella, Fab.

Ti. alternella, H. 151.

Re. alterna, Haw.

An. alternella, St., Wood, 1229.

Yp. bicolorella, Tr.

L. bicolorella, Dup.

Sp. 12. *Nanella*.

G. nanella, Z.

Ti. nanella, W. V., H. 264.

Re. nana, var. β , Haw.

An. sequax, St.? Wood, 1213.

An. Padifoliella, Westw. (non H.)

Sp. 13. *Luculella*.

G. luculella, Z.

Ti. luculella, H. 397.

Re. subrosea, Haw.

An. subrosea, St.

An. luctuella, St., Wood, 1206 (non H.)

An. marmorea, Wood, 1218.

Sp. 14. *Scriptella*.

G. scriptella, Z.

Ti. scriptella, H. 152, Tr.

Re. Blattariæ, Haw.

An. Tremella, St., Wood, 1123 (non W. V.)

Sp. 15. *Vulgella*.*G. vulgella*, Z.*Ti. vulgella*, H. 346, W. V.?*Re. aspera*, Haw.*An. aspera*, St.*An. subrosea*, Wood, 1219.Sp. 16. *Longicornis*.*An. longicornis*, Curt. 4, pl. 189, St., Wood, 1193.*G. histrionella*, Z.*Ti. histrionella*, H. 464.*L. zebrella*, Tisch., Tr.Sp. 17. *Ericinella*.*G. Ericinella*, Z.*Ti. micella*, H. 210, Tr.*Panc. Merianella*, St., Wood, 1385 (non L.)Sp. 18. *Hermannella*.*G. Hermannella*, Z.*Ti. Hermannella*, Fab., Tr.*Ti. Zinckenella*, H. 401, 402.*Glyph. Zinckella*, St., Wood, 1372.*Glyph. Schæfferella*, St., Wood, 1373.Sp. 19. *Conscriptella*.*G. conscriptella*, Z.*Ti. conscriptella*, H. 283.*Chel. conscripta*, Haw.*Chel. rhomboidella*, St., Wood, 1235 (non L.)Sp. 20. *Sororculella*.*G. sororculella*, Z.*Ti. sororculella*, H. 440.*An. Ericæ*, Westw., Humph. B. Moths, pl. 104,
f. 13.

Expansion of wings 7 to 8 lines. *Head* grey-brown; *anteuncæ* brown-black; *thorax* red-brown; *anterior wings* shining, red-brown, lighter on the inner margin: in the centre is a strong black streak placed longitudinally; in which, just before the middle of the wing, is a white spot having a black dot in the centre, and the end of the streak is as it were cut off by a white mark, so that a black spot appears beyond a white one. Below the central white spot,

in the groove of the wing, is a thin black streak having white intervals. Beyond the middle is an acutely-angled buff fascia, from the costal end of which round the posterior margin to the anal angle are seven or eight long black dots, placed on a buff ground: cilia grey-brown. *Posterior wings* silver-grey, cilia concolorous. *Body* griseous.

This moth sometimes varies in having on the anterior wings more small black streaks than those I have mentioned. I bred two on the 28th June, 1848, from larva found in leaves of willows, and took two on 11th July in the evening flying about willows at Dulwich wood. It is also in the Bentley cabinet, taken, Mr. Westwood says, in the north of England.

XXXV. *Descriptions of some new Species of Coleoptera.*
By J. F. S. Parry, Esq., F.L.S., &c.

[Read 5th February, 1849.]

Family LEBIADÆ.

Genus *PHYSODERA*, Eschscholtz.

Physodera Eschscholtzii.

(Plate XVIII. fig. 2.)

Phys. niger, nitidus, cæruleo-tinctus; thorace cyaneo; elytris splendide cupreis, marginibus viridi-cæruleis.

Long. corp. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.; lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Inhabits Ceylon and the Philippine Islands.

Although the present insect wants the bladder-like swelling on either side of the thorax, which characterizes the species on which Eschscholtz founds his genus *Physodera*, it nevertheless agrees so closely with that insect in all other particulars, that I do not hesitate to place it in the same genus. One is naturally led to question whether the swellings on the thorax may not be a sexual distinction, but on this point I have not been able to satisfy myself. Both species, viz. the *P. Dejeanii* and the *P. Eschscholtzii*, were brought by Mr. Cuming from the Philippine Islands,* and are now deposited in the collection of the British Museum; and, upon

* My own specimen of the *P. Eschscholtzii* is from Ceylon.